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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The federal government will soon propose rules designed to crack down on students who declare financial independence in order to qualify for additional aid. Story on Page 9.

Committees in the Senate and the House of Representatives that deal with issues in higher education—with the names of members and appropriate staff contacts—are listed on Pages 12-17.

The government is again trying to exclude Guaranteed Student Loans from the definition of financial aid that subjects colleges to civil-rights laws. Story on Page 9.

Most private colleges had received more freshman applications by March 31 this year than by that date last year. Story on Page 4.

Faculty members need to be more self-reliant and less dependent on their institutions, according to a recent proposal. Story on Page 27.

The rising costs of producing books, and libraries' decreasing ability to buy them, are creating friction between scholarly publishers and librarians. Story on Page 29.

French students responsible for demonstrations against proposed reforms in higher education are divided over whether their protest should remain nonpolitical. Story on Page 25.

United Nations University has its headquarters in Tokyo, but its mission is global: to seek answers to some of the world's most pressing problems. Story on Page 25.

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TATES CARTELIZATION

NCAA's Control of Football Games on TV in Doubt After Court Ruling

By N. SCOTT VANCE

The National Collegiate Athletic Association is again scrambling to regain control over the televising of college football, after a federal appeals court reaffirmed a ruling that struck down its three contracts with broadcasters, calling them violations of antitrust law.

This week the N.C.A.A. will ask the appeals court to reconsider its action. If that fails, the association will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The appeals court's decision appeared to open the door for colleges and universities, individually or in groups, to negotiate their own contracts for televising games between their teams.

A 'Safety-Net Package'

The College Football Association, a group of 61 institutions with high-powered football programs, said it would decide next week whether to negotiate its own, one-year TV deal for the upcoming season. Such a plan would be a "safety-net package which would use the framework of the N.C.A.A. plan, with modifications as required by the courts," said Joab L. Thomas, chairman of the C.F.A. and president of the University of Alabama.

It was unclear whether such an arrangement would be developed to include institutions that are not now members of the C.F.A., but representatives of some of those institutions said they would favor such an arrangement on a temporary basis.

The C.F.A. has already developed a long-

range plan for the marketing of its members' football games to broadcasters but has said it will not try to carry it out for the forthcoming season. Such a contract will not be negotiated for the fall season, said Mr. Thomas, because the matter is not "completely resolved legally."

In a 2-to-1 decision, a panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in Denver ruled that the N.C.A.A. had too much control over the televising of college football, both by requiring its members to take part in its contracts and by dictating the prices that television networks must pay for all football games. The lawsuit was brought by the Universities of Georgia and Oklahoma, which wanted the right to negotiate their own TV deals.

The appeals court sent the case back to the district court that originally heard it,

Questions, answers, and speculation about the latest court ruling on televised college football appear on Page 23.

with a recommendation that the judge, Juan C. Burciaga, make some changes in his order.

The panel also suggested that Judge Burciaga give some clear indication of whether the N.C.A.A. would be allowed to involve itself in making arrangements for televising football games in the future. His original decision seemed to indicate that the N.C.A.A. was to stay completely out of the

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

A College Goes Under—but Not Without a Fight

Alumni and friends of Eisenhower hope to revive it, but observers doubt they'll succeed

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

SENECA FALLS, N.Y.

Eisenhower College's 25-meter indoor swimming pool was bone-dry to the bottom of its diving well, and there were birds roosting in the deserted gymnasium just down the hall. They stared impassively from the rafters while a security guard switched on the lights, row by row, until the gymnasium's vastness was brightly lit.

At one end, a podium and rows of chairs had been set up for the college's twelfth commencement, which was all but certain to be its last. Eighty-three seniors were to be graduated here last Saturday, 10 months almost to the day after the Rochester Institute of Technology announced it would close Eisenhower immediately and continue the college's well-regarded liberal-arts program for one final year on the R.I.T. campus 45 miles away.

The decision surprised virtually everyone here—especially those who had expressed relief when Eisenhower, which during its years of independence faced financial crises regularly, was merged into R.I.T. in 1979. Affiliation with R.I.T. had

offered Eisenhower stability—stability backed by the institute's endowment of almost \$58-million. Even those who had their doubts about a technical institution's commitment to the liberal arts did not—at least in 1979—dispute the assumption that Eisenhower had a better chance of surviving as part of R.I.T. than it did on its own.

But when R.I.T. decided after only three years to give up on Eisenhower, citing an inability to interest either students or do-

nors in the college, a few people—among them Eisenhower students, alumni, and former trustees—were unwilling to let the place go without a fight.

Larry L. Lutz, Jr., a Seneca Falls lawyer who was a member of the college's charter class, last August sued R.I.T. on behalf of five students and an alumnus in an effort to keep the college open. Although the judge refused to prevent the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

An East Coast Sport Spreads Nationwide

Men's lacrosse, long a popular spring sport on the East Coast, has spread throughout the country in the past decade. More than 180 colleges now field teams, but the sport is still dominated by such traditional powers as Johns Hopkins.

For details, see the "Athletics" section, which begins on Page 19.



JAY MATRICCIANI